

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in blinding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—Jackson.

ERRATA.—In publishing the proceedings of the late democratic meeting at this place, the name of A. B. Wiley, Esq., was, through mistake, printed A. B. Wiley.

TO BANKRUPTS.

By an order of the Circuit Court of the United States, made at the November Term last, the notices of petitioners in Bankruptcy, residing in the counties of Holmes, Madison, Yazoo, Leake, Neshoba and Scott, were directed to be made in this paper.

The advertising fee for each notice is \$5, and to have the notice properly authenticated, the further sum of \$2 75 is necessary for proof of publication and Commissioner's fees—making the sum of \$7 75. When this sum is received, the notice fully authenticated, will upon payment of the above amount, be delivered to the applicant or his attorney, if so directed. If no directions otherwise are received, the editor of this paper will have the publication and proof at Jackson, at the sitting of the Court, when they will be filed on payment of the fees above stated.

Certificates can be had at this office, upon the same terms in all cases after publication has been made.

Communications on this subject will not receive attention unless they come post paid.

All communications addressed to this office must come **post-paid**; otherwise they will not be attended to.

The communication signed "A broken Merchant" we decline publishing—particularly as the name of the writer does not accompany it. We think, too, that he has mistaken the intention and temper with which what he criticizes was written.

We are sorry to see our old friend of the Natchez Courier following "obsolete ideas," as he does. He was always a great stickler for a National Banking Institution, but since he has located amidst the bank-ridden "swollen heads" of Natchez, he seems to have "broken out" in a fresh place, and now, through daily witnessing, he is flowing right by him "up the Mississippi," he still cries out for a bank, sings the old song about poverty, distress, ruin, &c., all of which, instead of his attributing it to the pernicious influence of the Banking system itself, he asserts, misgives the sound general public sentiment to the contrary, was caused by General Jackson's "war on the bank!"

But the Courier has one virtue above that of most its political associates in Mississippi—it speaks out and discusses the principles of the Whig party, if indeed that party can be said to have any homogeneous principles. Upon one subject, however, of great importance we have had noticed no word of opinion—the tariff. If we were to judge from what we knew prior to two years ago, we would take its editor to be decidedly opposed to tariff protection in any form or degree. But times change and men change with them, and as the name of the "Father of the American System," Mr. Clay floats at the mast head of the Courier, we presume it is put there not for pure love of the name, but of his principles; of which the American System is the distinguishing one. We may fairly conclude, until otherwise we are advised, that the Courier will, if Mr. Clay is the Whig candidate, advocate the "protective policy." In this conclusion we, however, hope we are wrong.

Most important decision in Bankruptcy.—We learn, from the New Orleans B. L., that Mr. Justice Story has recently decided that liens created by judgments, continue perfect and undisturbed by the debtor's taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Crittenden has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky. The Democrat voted for Col. Richard M. Johnson.

It is a good maxim to "mind your own business and let other people's alone," and it is not the less a good one in politics than in common affairs of life, though the whigs, and especially our neighbor up street, pertinaciously disregard it. Instead of taking of, and recommending wing principle, such as the tariff policy, &c., the Creole's energies have been directed, both under its present administration and that of his "illustrious predecessor," towards speculating upon the chances of being elected to our ranks, and an artful endeavor to foment discord amongst us.

This remark has been particularly suggested by an article in the last Creole, upon the subject of Mr. Calhoun's nomination by the democratic meeting of this county. Knowing full well that if Mr. Calhoun is the nominee of our party, there will not be to the whigs in Mississippi, or indeed any where in the South, even a hope of success, the object most devoutly desired by them, is to defeat his nomination by "taking up the ashes of buried feuds," and endeavoring to make the Calhoun men think that they are to be "enjoyed" by their Van Buren friends in connection with a convention, where it is the design of the Van Buren men to throw off Mr. Calhoun. We do not know how the editor of the Creole gets the information which enables him to speak with so much assumed confidence. Certainly he is not initiated into the democratic fold, (for neither Calhoun men or Van Buren men would have him, unless he changes his principles,) nor do we acknowledge in him any divine right to search the hearts of any portion or branch of our party.

The mode of reasoning and facts stated by the Creole are indeed strange. He disproves, perfectly, what he intends to make out. Because Mr. Calhoun was nominated unanimously by the meeting, as the Creole states, therefore, its editor sagely concludes, that Mr. Calhoun's friends were only "roped in,"—it was all a piece of pretence, "a hollow and heartless compliment," with no sincerity in it. Really it seems to us that most reasonable men, in reasoning from the same premises, would adopt quite the opposite conclusion. They would think that when the nomination of a man was unanimously made, it was intended as a decided expression of real feeling, for the purpose of forwarding the pretensions of the favorite. It would be a pretty way to defeat Mr. Calhoun's nomination by instructing delegates to vote for that nomination. The Creole, to be still more ill-guided, and still reverse all the ordinary rules of argumentation, concludes that Gov. McNutt's nomination to the Senate, by the same meeting, though it, unlike Mr. Calhoun's, was not passed unanimously, but carried by a majority of twelve, was "something more substantial." We really think that the intellect of our neighbor, usually so brilliant, must have been considerably hallucinated about the time he inflicted the article to which we allude.

Now the principle real object of the Creole, so unskillfully fought for in the article to which we allude, is, in our opinion, to create dissatisfaction and kickings amongst us, by taking advantage of Gov. McNutt's great popularity in his county, & then endeavor to create the impression, or which, so far as we know and believe, there is no foundation, that the Calhoun men, as a mass, are opposed to Gov. McNutt's election to the Senate. The desired end will not be accomplished, for the democrats of this county know that the Ex-Governor has as many friends as any other sort of democracy in this county. The warmest and most active friend of Gov. McNutt on the day of our meeting, was himself equally as warm and active in behalf of Mr. Calhoun's nomination, and the idea that the Van Buren men are exclusive friends of McNutt, never entered the head of any one else than the editor of the Creole himself. Democrats do not believe it, for they "fear the Greeks," and never take counsel or adopt the say so of their enemies; but generally reverse every thing they see in Whig papers, knowing as they do, that nothing is written there for their good.

In conclusion, we would advise our friend of the Creole not to mingle in family jars—read or supposed. And we will assure him, that let us be ever so much divided now as to men, we shall be united enough to defeat the combined armies of Coons at the next election, and whether Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren be the "trump," as our friend expresses it, he will find it difficult, by any arts or arguments he can use, to induce any portion of the democracy of this county to cast their votes for the great brag-player—"Harry of the West."

Hon. James Buchanan has been re-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

O R RAIL ROAD.

The National Center and Vicksburg Sentinel, are endeavoring to "cast cold water" upon our project of a Rail Road from this place to intersect the Vicksburg and Jackson Road. The Centre, considering its location, may have some interest in defeating a measure which would tend to build up its rival sister, Vicksburg; but we are at a loss to know why the Sentinel should attack the enterprise, unless, as has been suggested, it is prompted by an overbearing regard for Jackson, in preference to the city of its editor's present residence. Certainly the Sentinel knows very little of the feasibility or the advantages of such a road. It is not the people of Canton, as it seems to think, that the road is mainly intended to benefit, though certainly such benefits would accrue from the construction of the work. But it is to the great trading and agricultural population, by which this place is immediately surrounded, and which lies north and east of this. Our planters, men of influence and property, who are not dependent upon those "banking and lottery privileges," to which the Sentinel refers, are alive to their true interest in this subject. They have the sagacity to see that besides the greater convenience of getting their produce quickly to market and receiving returning supplies, that the value of their real estate would be greatly increased by having a rail road brought to its immediate neighborhood; perhaps to their very doors. They ask no "banking or lottery privileges" for this purpose, but rely upon their own resources, which are abundant. Besides this they are assured of assistance from other quarters. The road will not be more than 24 miles in length, and the Sentinel will, perhaps, be astonished to learn that one single individual of great wealth and energy, has promised to construct two miles—one twelfth of the road.

The citizens of Vicksburg, if they wish to see a vast trade from this and the upper country, which now flows in a different channel, diverted to that place, should join with us heartily in an enterprise easily practicable, and of immense value to them, to this place, and to the vast agricultural region above and around us.

Congress.—We have received Congressional news up to the 12th inst., but too late for this paper. The Senate's committee have reported upon Gen. Jackson's fine. They recommend the payment of the amount of the fine, but place it upon the ground of bounty and not of strict justice. Mr. Walker made a counter report. In the House, Mr. Botts introduced his resolutions impeaching the President. They were rejected by a vote of 127 to 83; the democrats generally voting against the resolution. The Bankrupt law remains undisturbed.

Democratic Review.—The January number of this Review fully sustains the high reputation of the work. Among the contents of the present number is a review of "THE CONDEMNED AND FATE OF ENGLAND," a very interesting article on the new science of Neurology; an able DEFENCE OF GEN. JACKSON against the injustice done him by Mar in his History of Louisiana; the continuation of Mr. Benson's "SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY;" a tale "THE LAST DEMONDS; OR THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD;" and a "MONTHLY FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ARTICLE" of great interest and ability. It is embellished with a beautifully engraved LIKENESS OF MR. CALHOUN; said to be the best ever taken.

If the merits of this work were more fully known, we feel confident the number of subscribers to it would be increased in this vicinity. A work conducted with so much dignity and ability, it certainly behooves our party fully to encourage, and we hope to see our friends in this region coming forward to its support. We have a subscription list at this office which we wish to add to before we forward it. Price \$5 in advance.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.—We have received several numbers of a new journal established at New Orleans, under the patronage of its editor's are written with great force and elegance, and in the main, the doctrines it teaches are truly democratic. It prefers Mr. Tyler for the Presidency.

SOUTHERN PLANTER.—The January number of this periodical is before us. It abounds in valuable and interesting matter on various subjects in agriculture and horticulture. It is published at Richmond, Virginia, for \$1 per annum if paid within sixty days.

The Natchez Free Trader states on the authority of "one who knows," that Hon. Thomas J. Ward, is a Tylerite, Eschschuer man, and all.

Death of Mr. Key.—Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and long known as one of the best orators, advocates, and jurists of Maryland, died on the 11th inst., at Baltimore. In the opinion of all who knew him, he was esteemed not less a gentleman, friend, patriot and Christian, than profound and eloquent lawyer.

W. C. Borek, the Democratic Governor of New York, has recommended a repeal of the law proposed by the late Whig Governor, Seward, and passed by his confederates, for the trial of fugitive slaves by jury, and unequivocally repudiates the doctrine of the Abolitionists on this subject of "gifts from justice."

Democratic Meetings.—The Democrats have lately held meetings in Galatin, Paulding and Williamsonburg. At the first mentioned meeting a preference was expressed for Mr. Van Buren, and at the two latter for Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.

Columbia county, also, has nominated Mr. Calhoun.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Jan. 9.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Since our last publication several packets have arrived from Europe with later intelligence than was brought by the last steamer.

The Rochester left Liverpool on the 6th of December, and brings as Lord's property of the ending of the 5th, and Liverpool of the 6th.

FROM THE EAST.

The regular overland mail from India reached London on the 4th of December—the conveyance by which the news from China and India was brought previous to the sailing of the last steam ship, having been a special express—bringing advices from Bombay to the 1st November. The intelligence, however, is not much more than confirmation of the news by the express.

CHINA.
A notification from the secret department at Bombay, dated October 31, declares that the ratification of the treaty, by the Emperor of China, had been received by Sir Henry Pottinger and forwarded to England.

With this declaration are published general orders from the Governor General dated 31st July 1842, announcing the conclusion of the treaty and bestowing rewards by hundreds among the troops, but gives no particulars of the terms of the treaty itself.

The London Times says that the Emperor has engaged to send an ambassador to London.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Jan. 12.
TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, we have Liverpool papers to the 8th and London to the 7th December, being two days later than those brought by the Rochester.

The news is of but little general importance. The cotton market was rather wavering and prices, though not noticed as lower, were scarcely as well sustained as during the previous week.

There was a report, not considered authentic however, that the insurgents of Barcelona had surrendered at discretion, all but 200 men, who had shot themselves up in one of the forts and were disposed to make a stubborn resistance.

The latest accounts from Syria were that the Druses and Maronite Christians were continuing further hostilities against the Turks, and that there was little hope of tranquility until the mountaineers should have established their independence.

The London papers, in most courtly phrase, intimated Her Majesty's loving subjects that another most interesting and important event—the advent of a new monarch in the juvenile department of royalty—may be expected to take place in March next.

The naval and military gentlemen are beginning to discuss the intricate question whether they are to flatter any portion of the Chinese tribute-missions, under the denomination of prize money.

A meeting of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, resolutions were passed, for being against the continuance of the income tax, now that the wars in China and India are brought to a close.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.
FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Iowa, at New York, brings Havre dates to the 6th December. The Rochester, also, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 6th. The accounts by the latter furnish full confirmation of the late India and China news.

The Liverpool cotton market on the 5th was rather quiet, not more than 4,000 bales having been sold—the buyer, it is added, has a greater choice of cottons, but there was no change in prices.

We are indebted to the New York Herald for an extra from which we take the following items.

The cotton market in Havre presented but a very little better prospect.

The postal treaty between the Austrian government, and that of Baden, has just been ratified on both sides.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has terminated the discussion on the bill for sanctioning the treaty concluded with Spain. It was adopted unanimously, with the exception of a single vote.

Españero had arrived in front of the insurgent town of Barcelona; one account

says he is still negotiating with the insurgents; another that they had submitted.

A letter from Cairo, of October 21, informs us that the Pashas Scientific Commissioners, under the direction of Dr. Lepsius, have made an excursion to the Pyramids of Ghiza, where, on the 15th, they celebrated the King of Prussia's birth day. The Commissioners were preparing to take an expedition into Upper Egypt.

The arrivals of cotton at Havre for the week ending December 18th were 1880 bales; sales 8714. Stock 114,000. During the first three days of the week the China news produced animation in the market, and the prices rose three centimes for United States. During the last three days the market was less active, but prices maintained.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.
Taking of the California by an American force and subsequent release.

Lieut. H. F. Hastings, United States Navy, arrived here yesterday in the schooner William Brown, from Vera Cruz, with despatches from Commodore Jones, commander of the United States squadron in the Pacific, and from the American Consul, United States Minister at Vera Cruz. Advices by this arrival gave the details of the capture of the Californians at Comodoro Jones and the subsequent release of those provinces. We learn that, about the first of September last, whilst the squadron under the command of Commodore Jones was lying at Calao, animals from the United States brought intelligence of the angry correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States. Amongst other documents, the letter of Rotzberg, the Mexican minister of war, was received at Calao. The American consul and Commodore Jones, judging from the tenor of this epistle, concluded that war had been declared between the two governments, and a rumor prevailing at the time that Mexico had agreed to surrender the Californians to the British for the purpose of raising money to prosecute it—which was confirmed by the mysterious departure of the British fleet at Calao, the night after the receipt of this intelligence—Commodore Jones weighed anchor immediately and sailed for Monterey.

Upon the arrival of the squadron before Monterey, on the 19th of November, Commodore Jones caused the fleet to anchor with spring cables, and sent Captain Armstrong with a message to the commander of the fort, with a peremptory order to surrender upon the penalty of a bombardment, allowing him eighteen hours to decide upon his course. At twelve o'clock at night, the Mexican governor, Alvarado, anticipated the expiration of the time allowed, and sent a message to Commodore Jones, informing him that the fort was surrendered to him, together with all the property of the Mexican government, and the command of the Californians as well. Whereupon a detachment of troops was sent to take possession in the name of the United States, and on the morning following the stars and stripes were seen fluttering over the battlements of Monterey.

A few days afterwards (on the 21st November) Commodore Jones, whilst on shore, got possession of a file of American papers, of several weeks later date than those received at Calao, which contained information of the pacific settlement of the controversy between Mexico and the United States. Upon ascertaining that the capture of Monterey had been made under a mistake, he withdrew the American force from the fort, released the property surrendered, and on 26th the squadron withdrew from the coast.

The citizens generally, at Monterey, natives and foreigners, appeared to be extremely happy at the capture of the fort, and congratulated each other upon the prospect of becoming a province of another country than Mexico. The Mexican files received by this arrival, gave an account of these transactions, substantially similar, but embellished with the usual amount of gasconade and froth to be found in those journals.—New Orleans Bee.

LATER FROM CAMPECHE.

The editors of the Picayune have received advices from Campeche, to the 5th inst. Affairs remained at about the same state as at last advices. The Mexicans have encompassed the city on nearly every side, and are using every exertion to reduce it, but the people still hold out and appear determined to defend it to the last. Want the result will be time only will show.

The Montezuma steamer was hourly expected at Campeche from Vera Cruz with 1500 or 2000 troops, and as many it was thought that Santa Anna himself would accompany them.

It is computed that Mexicans have lost 1700 men by sickness, desertion, the sword, &c., since they first landed at Campeche. They are still dying at the rate of some fifteen or twenty a day, and at present are doing little except occasionally throwing a few shells into the town by night. Active operations it is thought will commence when the reinforcements expected arrive.

The brig Wm. Crawford from New Orleans and bound for Laguna, was taken by the Mexican blockade squadron on the 4th inst. She had a cargo of flour, and was held upon the port that she had not the regular consular protection papers.—Vicks. Sent.

In the space of the last fifteen years the white population in the Island of Cuba has increased only 7,243, while in the same period the negro population has increased 35,940.

From the New York Sun.
FREE TRADE—COMMERCE AND CIVILIZATION.

The advocate of commercial restrictions have some magic words which they often use with more force than any of their arguments. Among these are "protection to home industry" and "independence of foreign nations." The latter is especially calculated to strike the ear of Americans with favor. Independence is with us a great and hallowed word, whether we speak of individuals or of the nation. But is it not abused when prostituted to the support of commercial restrictions?

We have all heard and many of us have seen that the pioneers who advance into the wilderness and commence new settlements by erecting their lonely cabins far from the boundaries of civilization are independent. They are so of necessity if not from choice. They have no intercourse with carpenters, joiners, masons, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, or any other mechanics, but perform the duties of all these avocations for themselves. They may be seen earnestly at work clearing the forest—cultivating their fields—building the hewn houses and barns—at work upon their own rude anvils in the manufacture of their implements of husbandry—awkwardly stitching together shoes or coats for themselves and families, and in fact doing with their own hands, after a fashion, everything required for carrying on their agricultural pursuits or gaining a tolerable support.

Is this independence or is it solitude?—Be it the one or the other it is not the state in which nature destined man to live.—The human race is formed for social intercourse and does violence to itself when it unnecessarily detests such intercourse. The pioneer in a new country submits to it for a time from necessity; but as the wave of population rolls on; as civilization advances; as the wilderness begins to blossom; as cities rise and commercial markets draw near, he finds it a wretched waste of time, a gross misdirection of his industry, a miserable economy, and a great detractor from his comfort, to devote the labor due to his field and crops to awkward attempts at manufacturing all the articles of consumption which his wants require. He finds it far more profitable to fill his barns, rear his flocks and herds, and exchange his surplus produce in market for all such articles as he wants from either the merchant or mechanic. And this exchange or trade not only contributes to his pecuniary interest but it opens an immortal and agreeable intercourse with his fellow men calculated to improve his manners, to extend his information, to give him new ideas, enlarge his understanding, stimulate all his mental faculties, and promote his happiness. In this way all the various avocations to which an economical division of labor have led become mutually dependent upon each other. And is not this state of dependence and social intercourse far preferable to the solitary and hermit-like independence of which we have spoken?

The same principle applies to nations with equal force as to individuals. Some nations have products which others cannot have without great difficulty, and perhaps not at all, unless by importing them. What then should stand in the way of free and unrestrained commercial intercourse for the purpose of exchanging surplus productions with each other? No one will deny that true economy demands this course.

But, it is said, that our national independence requires that we should produce every thing that we want for our own consumption, and that such articles as can be bought elsewhere cheaper than they can be manufactured or produced here, must be encouraged, or, in other words, their production must be forced by restrictions and prohibitions, to the end that we may be wholly independent of foreign nations. If the various branches of the human family, formed in distinct nations are always to be kept far apart as possible if a spirit of hostility and revenge is to be fanned; if they are to remain forever at war with each other; then, we admit, there is some force in this argument; but not otherwise. But who can believe that such a state of things is to prevail in the world? It is repugnant to every idea of the advancement of the human race towards a higher and better destiny. When we look at the signs of the times as they appear in all parts of the world and contemplate the all-wise and bountiful provisions of nature for promoting harmonious intercourse between the nations, it is impossible to doubt that it is the duty as well as the interest of all mankind to encourage such intercourse. Why are the various countries on the globe made to yield different products, and why are they all connected together by great watery highways, if it is not intended to promote harmonious commercial intercourse between them?

We should not be blind either to the happy disposition evidently gaining ground throughout the civilized world to advance the cause of peace and save the human race from the awful curse of war and carnage. The more intimate commercial relations are rendered, the greater repugnance will be felt in all countries at imbruing their hands in each other's blood.

Not only is the free commercial intercourse among the nations calculated to produce this happy result, but it has another high mission to fulfill. It is beyond all question the chosen instrument in the hands of Providence for pouring the light of civilization into all the dark corners of the earth, and kindling the fire of political freedom on every shore. As we have remarked, the mental faculties are brought into play and improved by the excitement